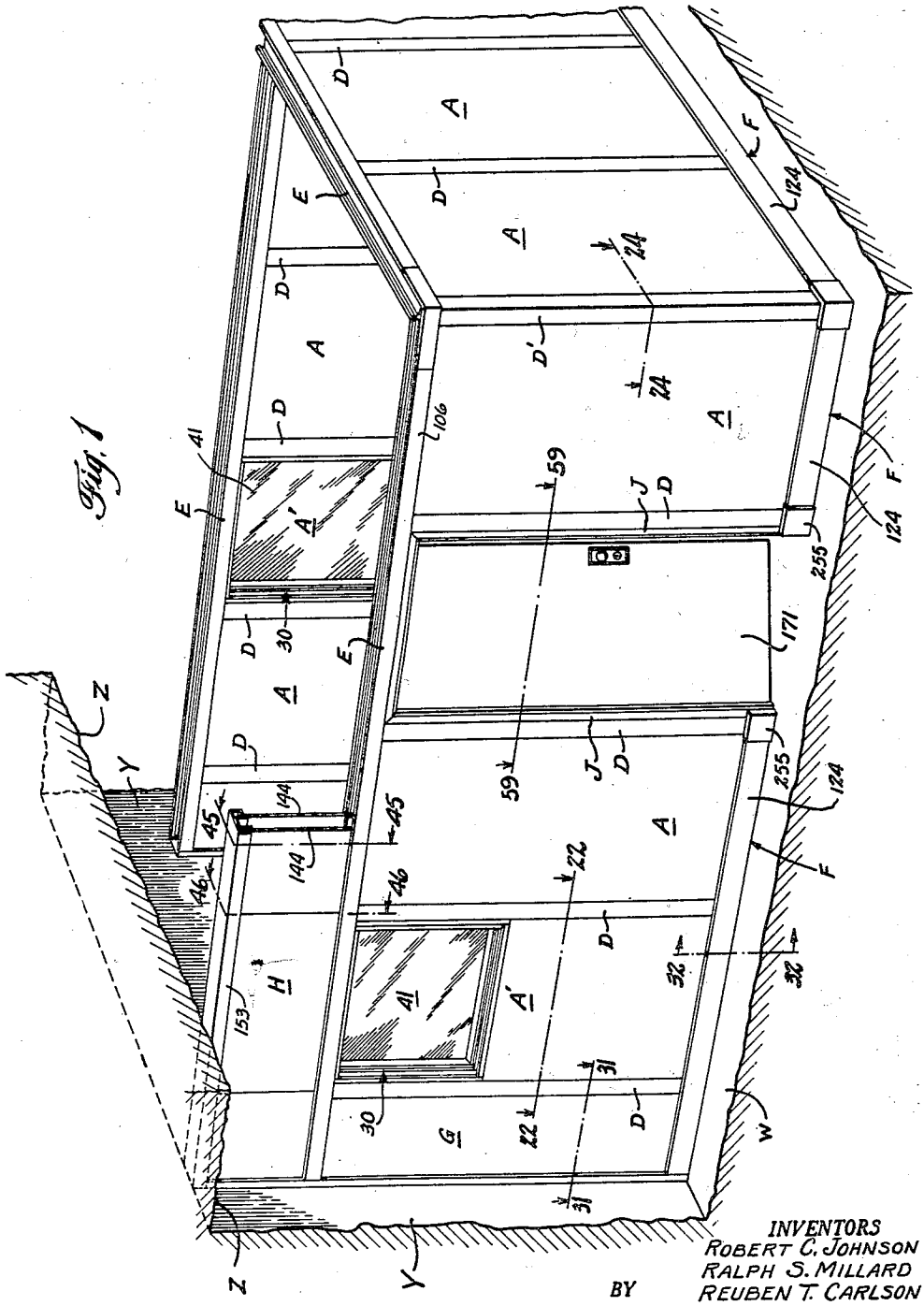
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DEMOUNTABLE METAL PARTITIONS

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Fig. 1



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DEMOUNTABLE METAL PARTITIONS

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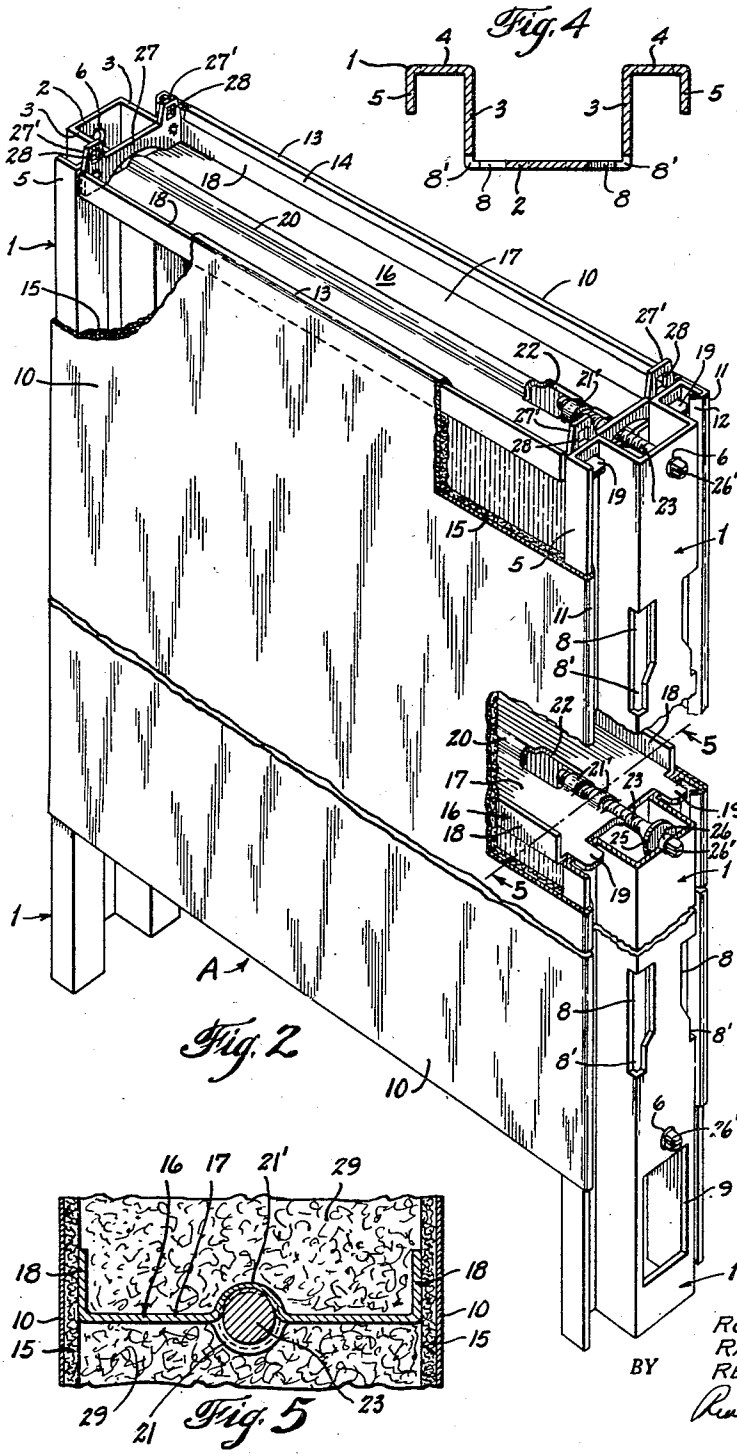


Fig. 2

Fig. 5

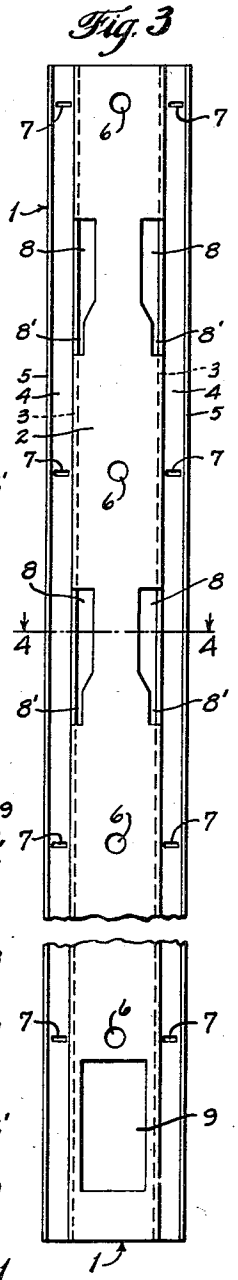


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

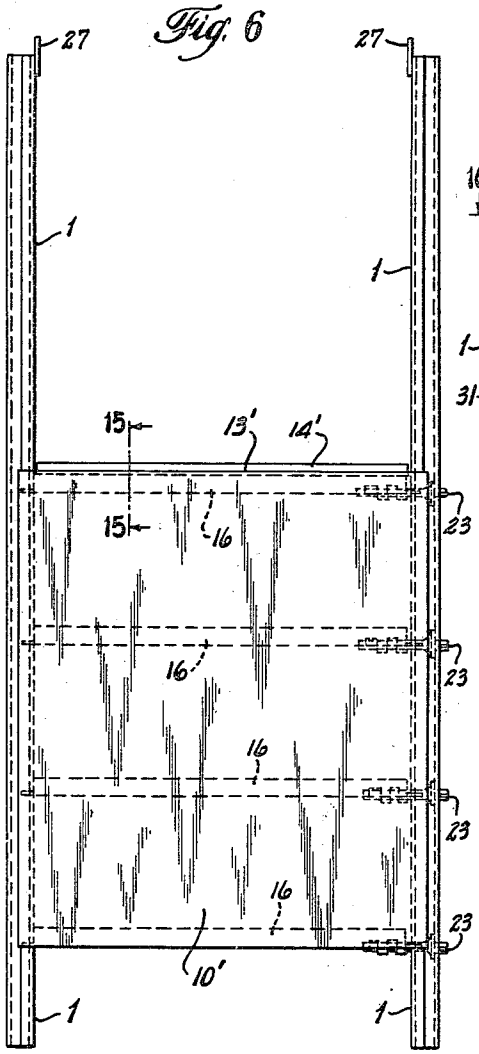
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DEMOUNTABLE METAL PARTITIONS

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Fig. 6



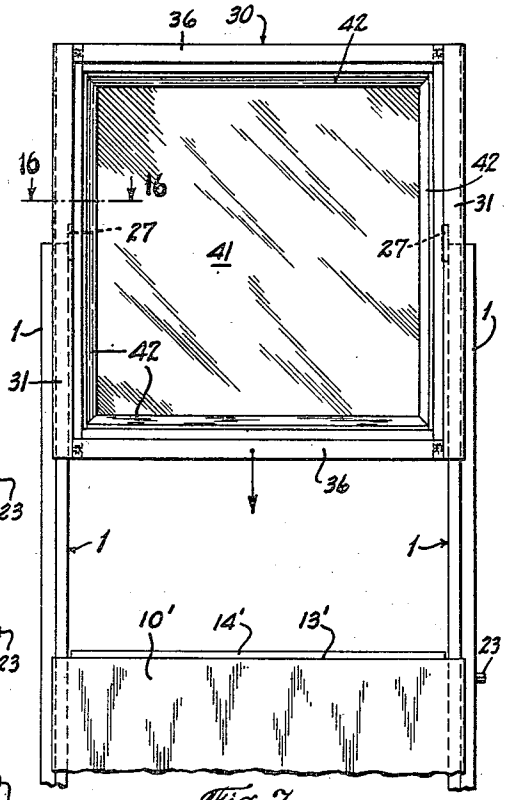


Fig. 7.

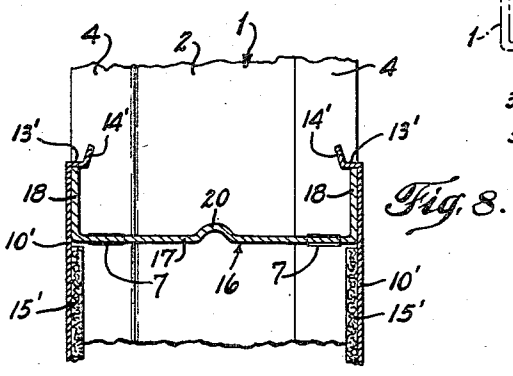


Fig. 8.

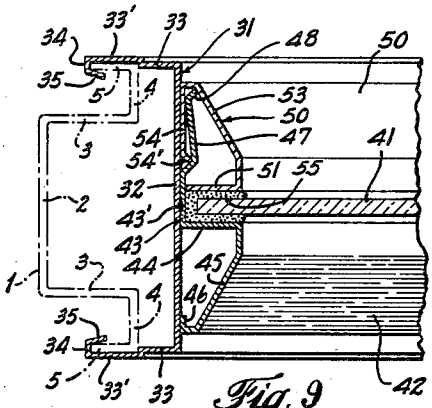


Fig. 9

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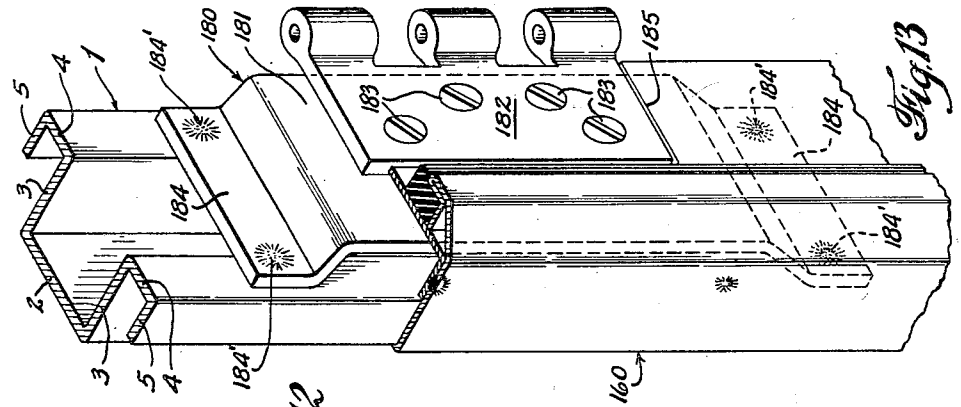


Fig. 13

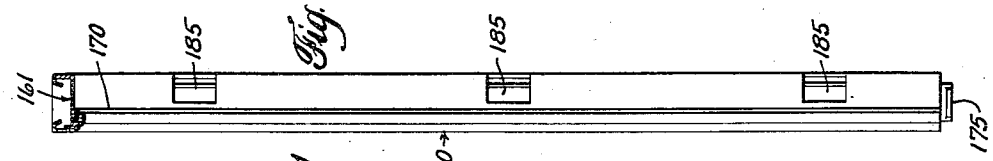


Fig. 12

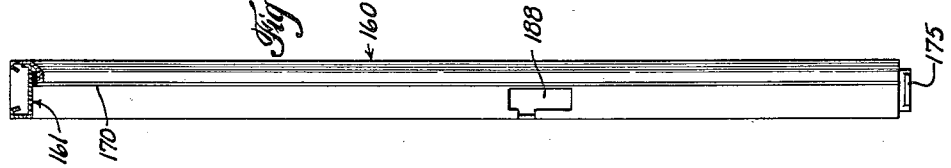


Fig. 11

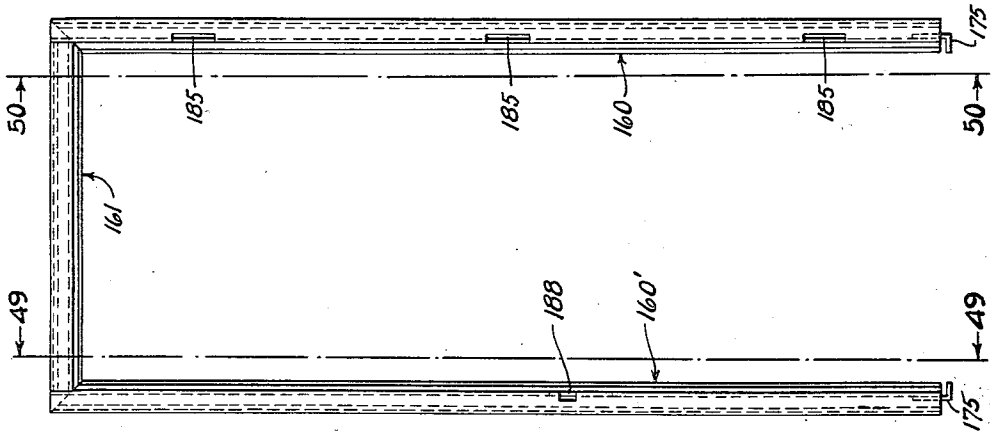


Fig. 10

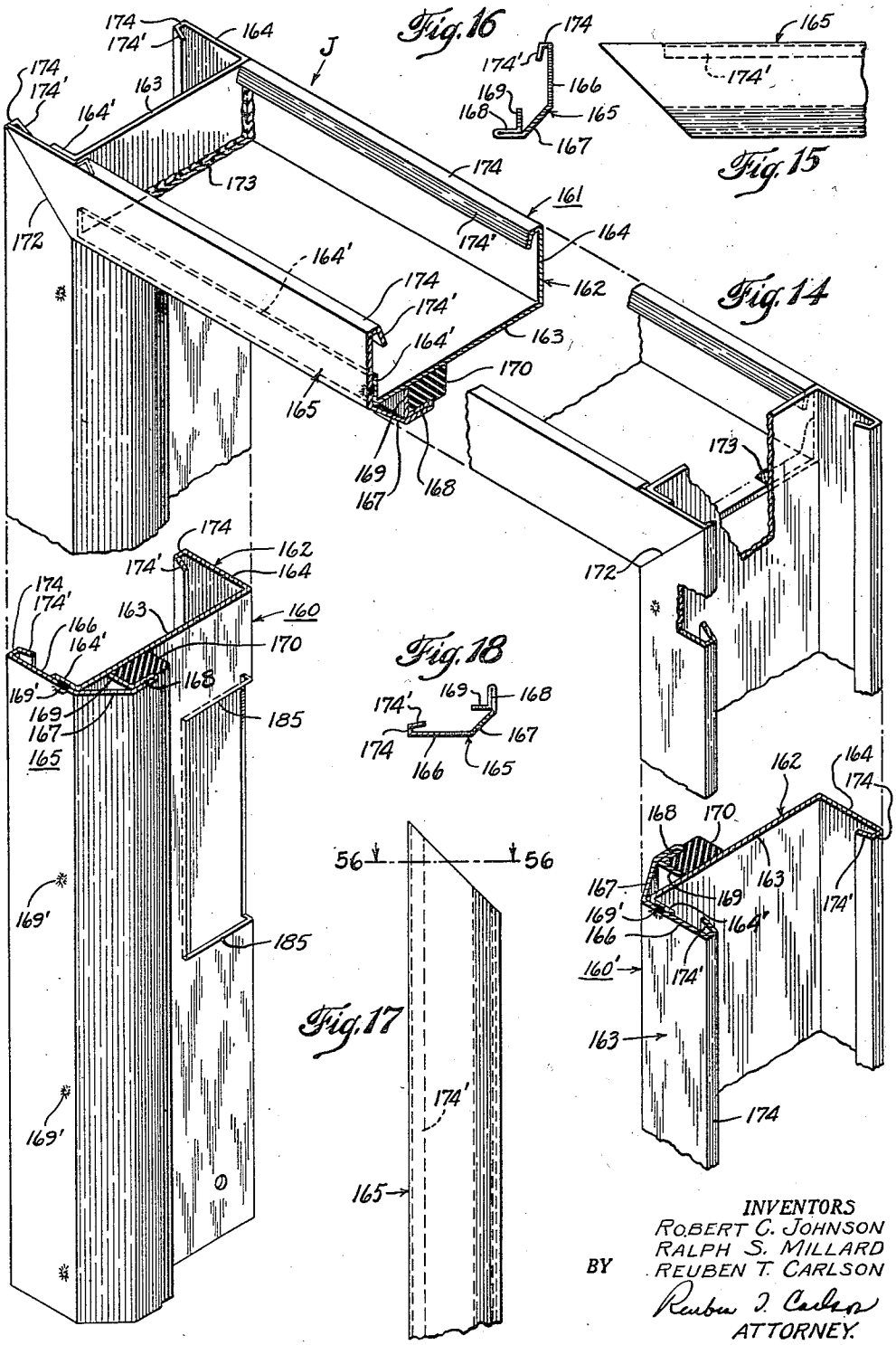
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DEMOUNTABLE METAL PARTITIONS

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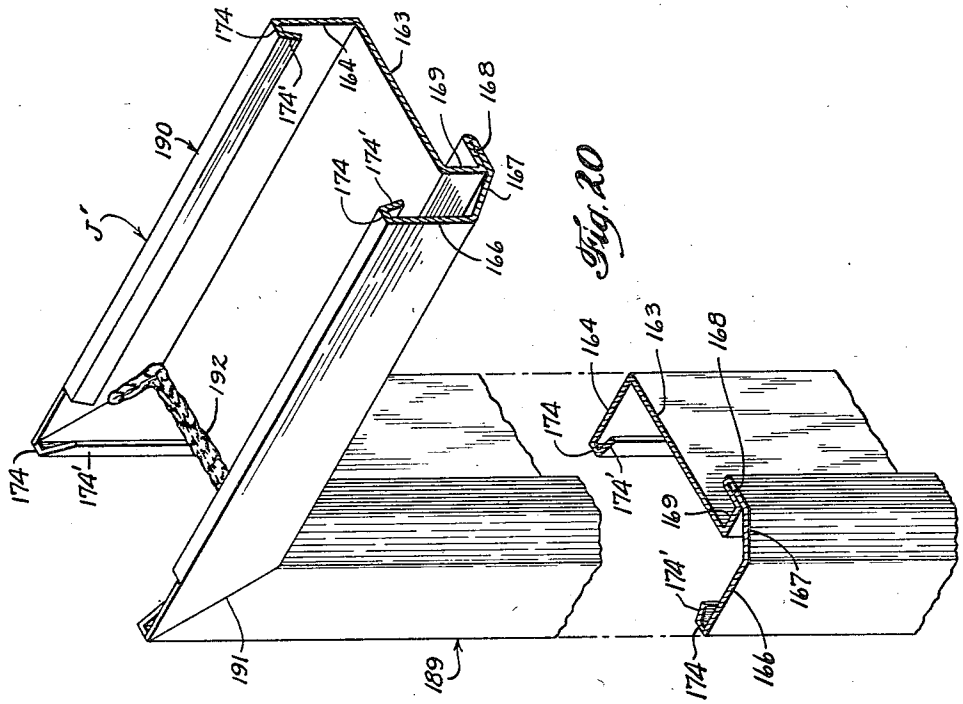


Fig. 20

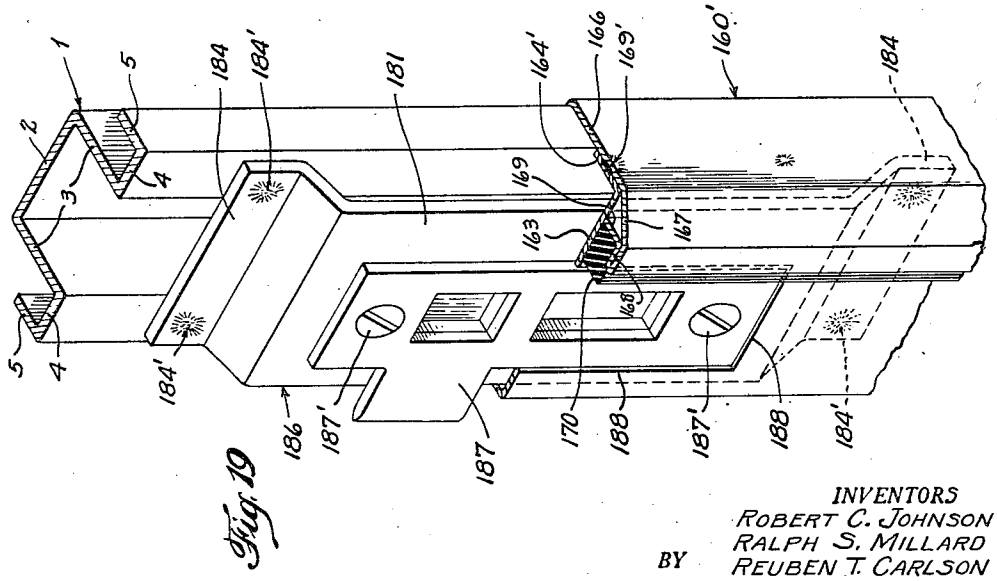


Fig. 19

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DEMOUNTABLE METAL PARTITIONS

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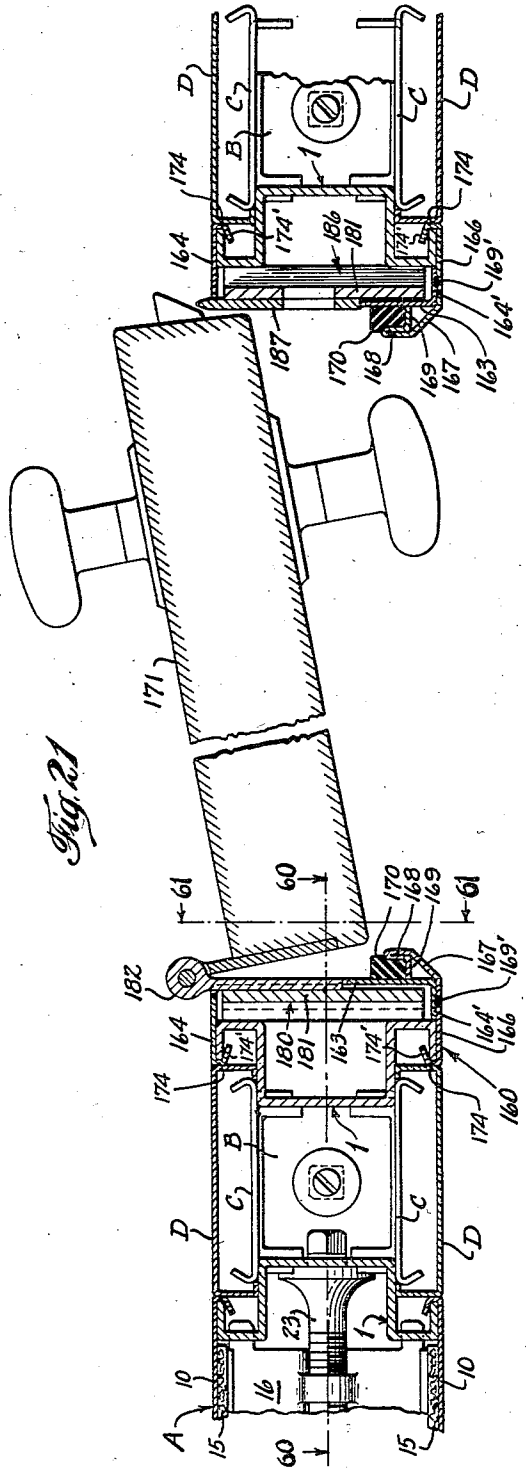


Fig. 21

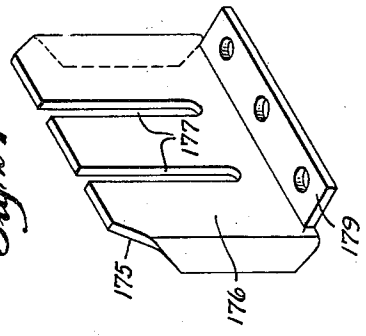


Fig. 24

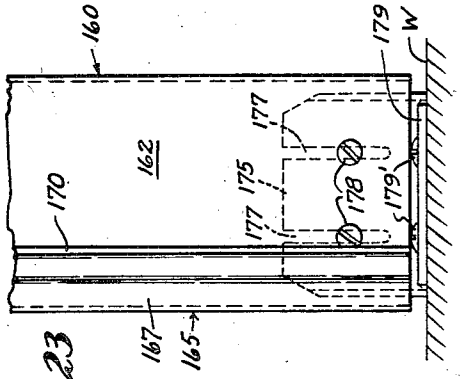


Fig. 23

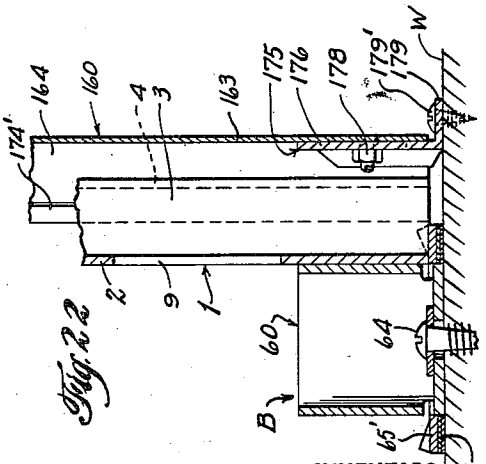


Fig. 22

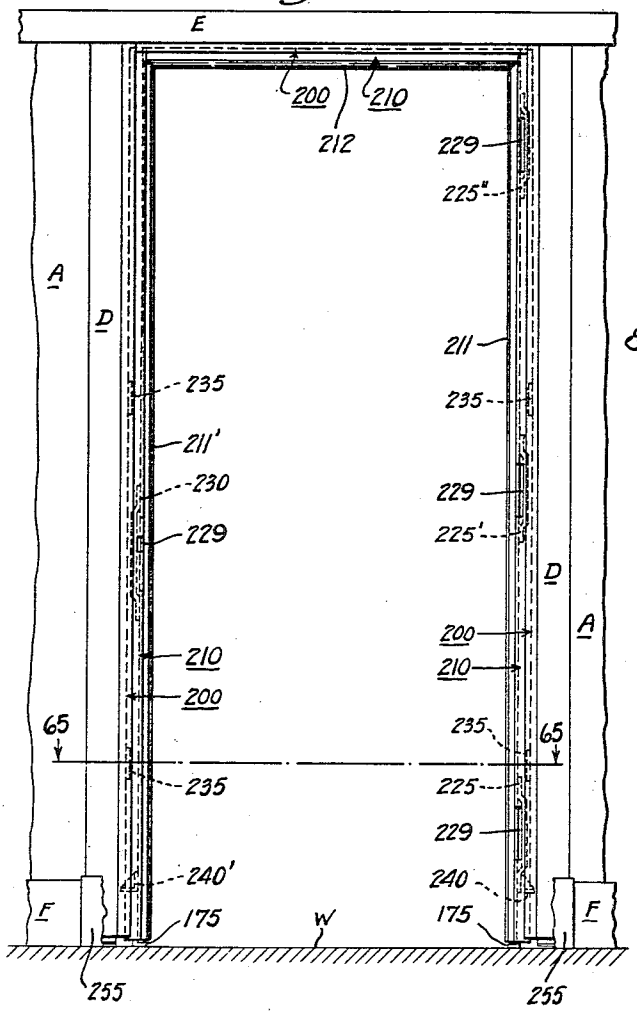
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Fig. 25



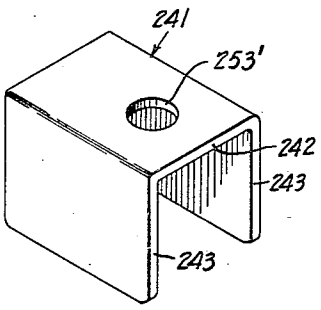


Fig. 29

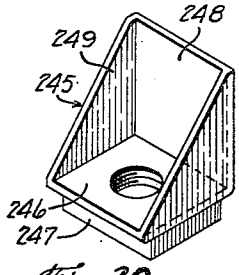
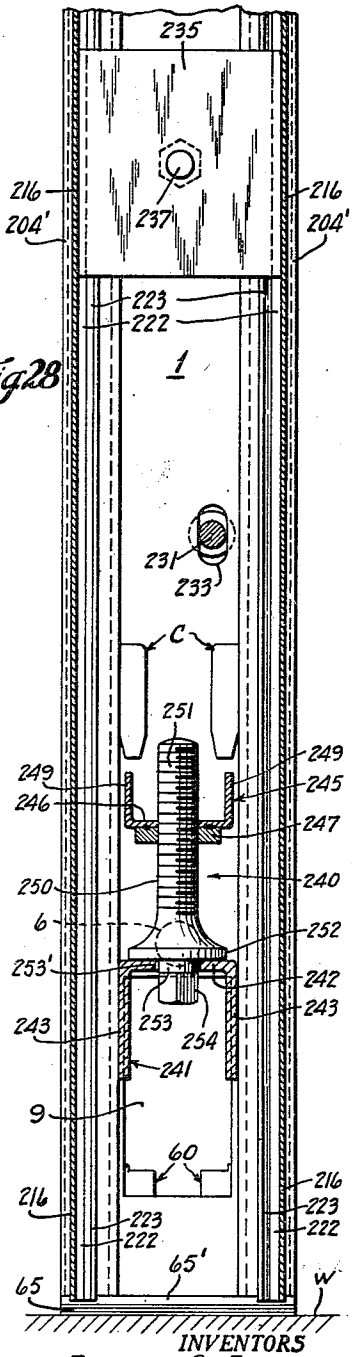


Fig. 30

Fig 28



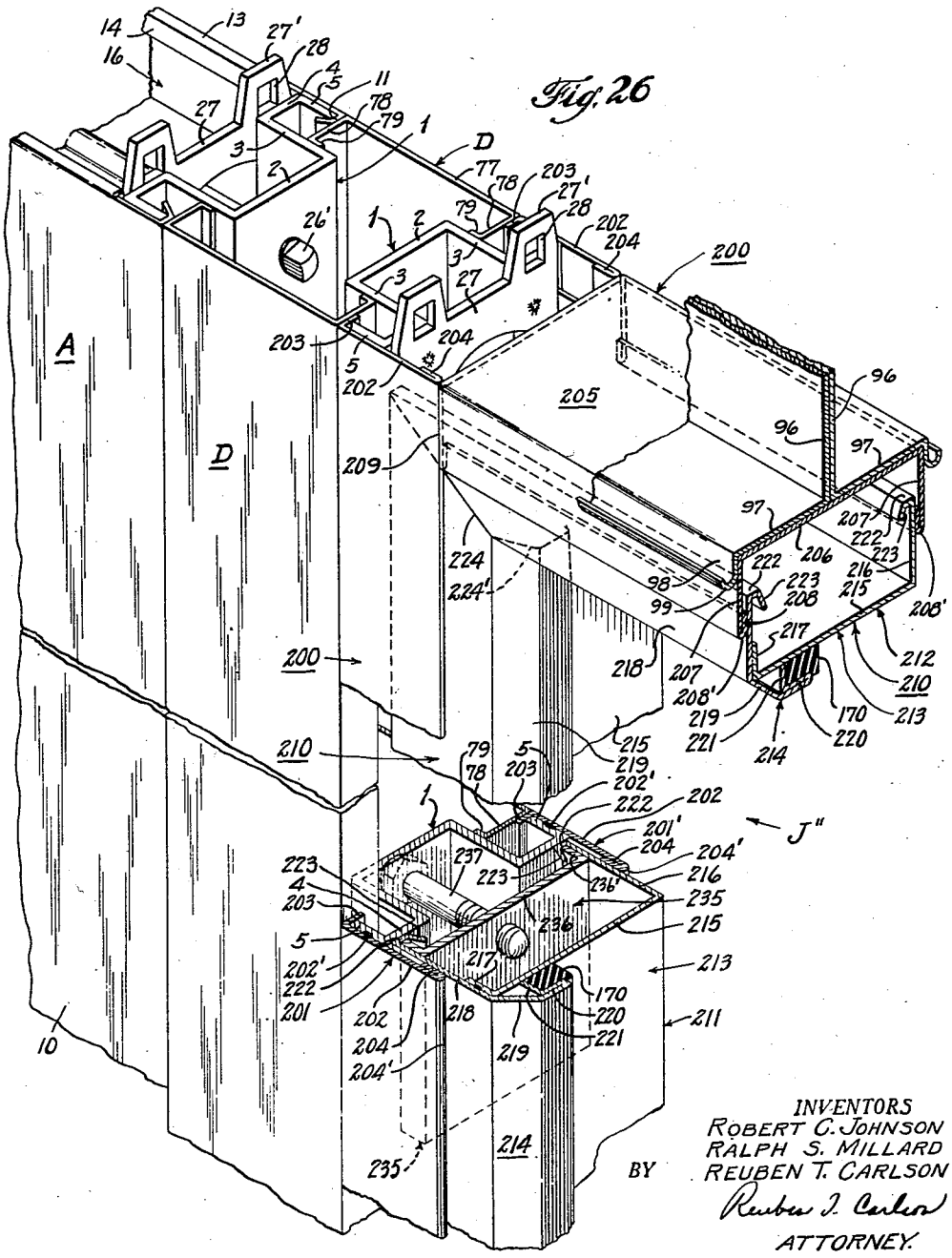
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Fig. 26



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DEMOUNTABLE METAL PARTITIONS

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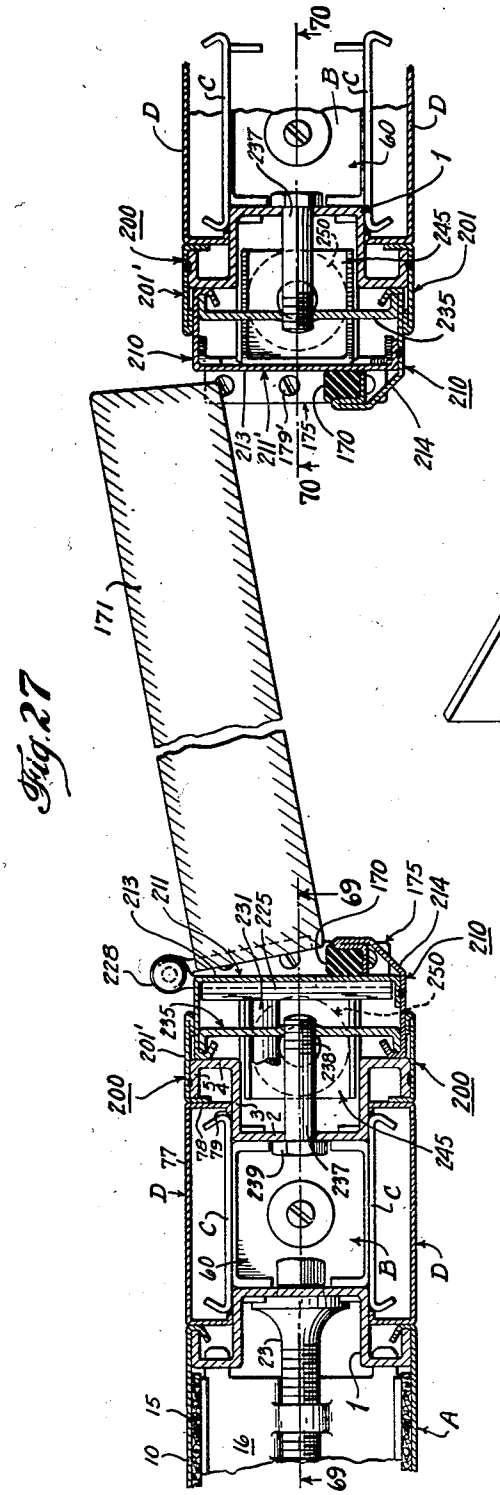


Fig. 27

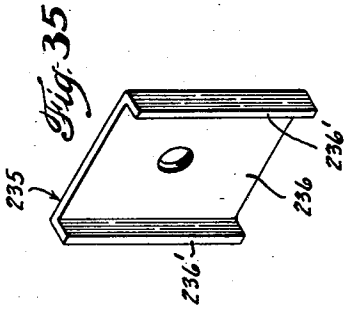


Fig. 35

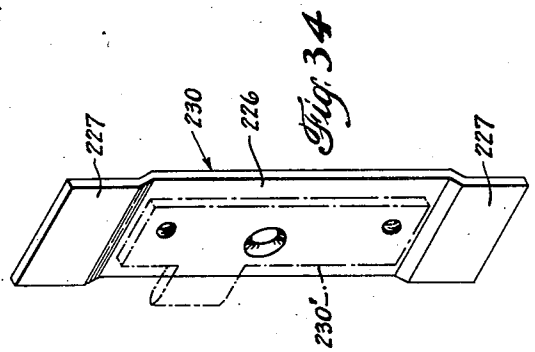


Fig. 34

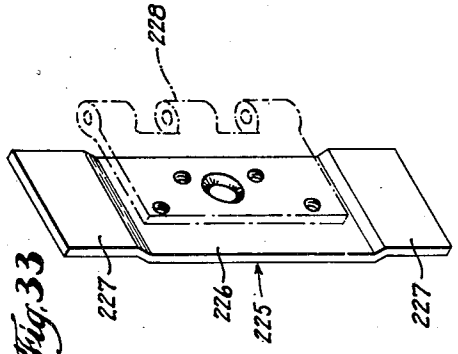


Fig. 33

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DEMOUNTABLE METAL PARTITIONS

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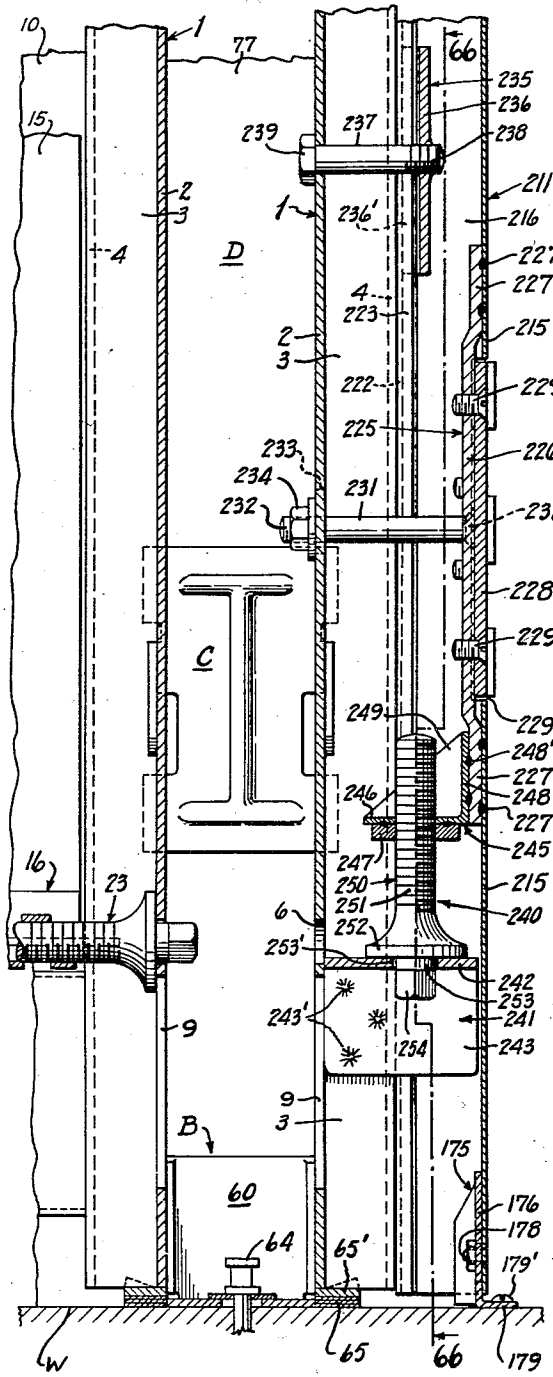


Fig. 31

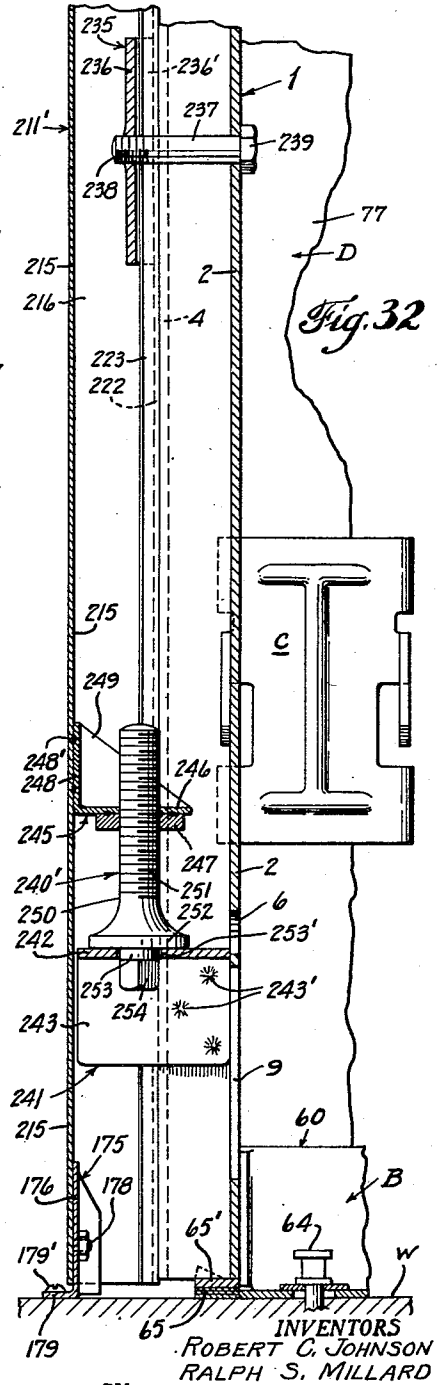


Fig. 32

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United States Patent Office 2,766,858 Patented Oct. 16, 1956

2,766,858

DEMOUNTABLE METAL PARTITIONS

Robert C. Johnson and Ralph S. Millard, Jamestown, and Reuben T. Carlson, Scarsdale, N. Y., assignors to Steel Partitions, Inc., Jamestown, N. Y., a corporation of New York

Application December 28, 1955, Serial No. 556,380

8 Claims. (Cl. 189—46)

This invention relates to improvements in demountable metal partitions and more particularly to an improved door frame assembly which is interchangeable with the panel units thereof. This application is a division of our copending application Serial No. 228,025 filed May 24, 1951.

This improved demountable metal partition comprises flush panel units, glazed panel units, and door frame units having similar shaped framing uprights which greatly simplifies fabrication and interchangeable erection of the separate units. The flush panel units are each assembled from a pair of wall facing sheets interiorly faced with a sound deadening layer, and are provided with rebent edge portions designed to engage the outturned flanges forming a part of the framing uprights. The same framing uprights used in forming the panel units are also used in forming the door frame units.

The door frame units are stiffened and strengthened by uprights similar to those used in the panel sections and are interchangeable therewith. The door frame unit incorporates a sheet metal door frame embracing the framing uprights, the door being hingedly mounted to the adjacent framing upright. The sheet metal door frame carries a resilient striker against which the horizontal and vertical edges of the door snugly and silently seat when closed.

As a feature of this invention, a floating door frame assembly is provided stiffened and strengthened by the framing uprights to which a fixed guide frame is secured. The floating frame which receives and supports the hinged door is constructed to telescope within the fixed guide frame to permit field adjustment of the lower edge of the door as mounted therein to clear any floor covering placed underneath the door. Means are provided for adjustably securing the floating frame and its associated hinge plates to the adjacent sturdy framing uprights so that the weight of the door is transmitted directly thereto. Devices are also provided for vertically adjusting the floating frame, conveniently accessible after the floating door frame section has been installed as a part of the partition run.

This improved demountable partition may be economically manufactured from a minimum number of parts and erected with minimum fitting in the field to accommodate substantially all field conditions.

Various other novel features and advantages will be apparent from the following description considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which;

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a typical installation of this improved metal partition.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the flush partition forming panel units, certain parts broken away to reveal structural details.

Fig. 3 is an elevational view of one of the two framing uprights forming a part of each panel unit.

Fig. 4 is a horizontal cross-sectional view of the unit upright as viewed along line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view of the flush panel unit as viewed along line 5—5 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is an elevational view of the partially assembled panel unit designed to receive a sash frame and provide a glazed panel unit.

Fig. 7 is an elevational view of the upper portion of the panel unit illustrated in Fig. 6 and showing the sash frame in process of being inserted therein.

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary vertical cross-sectional view of the panel unit shown in Fig. 6 as the same appears when viewed along line 15—15 of Fig. 6.

Fig. 9 is a fragmeentary transverse cross-sectional view of the sash frame with the adjacent panel upright being shown in dotted lines as the same would appear when viewed along the line 16—16 of Fig. 7.

Fig. 10 is an elevational view of the fixed type of door frame as it would appear before installation in the erected partition.

Fig. 11 is a vertical cross-sectional view of the door frame as viewed along the line 49—49 of Fig. 10.

Fig. 12 is another vertical cross-sectional view of the door frame as viewed along the line 50—50 of Fig. 10.

Fig. 13 is a perspective view of a fragmentary detail of the door frame showing the manner in which the hinge plates are mounted thereon.

Fig. 14 is a fragmentary perspective view of the upper portion of the door frame revealing further structural details thereof.

Fig. 15 is a fragmentary plan view of one of the component parts of the horizontal framing member of the door frame which serves to support and retain the resilient door striker strip.

Fig. 16 is an end elevation of the horizontal door striker retainer as the same would appear when viewed from the left of Fig. 15.

Fig. 17 is a fragmentary plan view of one of the two vertical door striker retainers forming a part of the vertical frame members of the door frame.

Fig. 18 is a tansverse cross-sectional view of the vertical door striker retainer as the same would appear when viewed along line 56—56 of Fig. 17.

Fig. 19 is a fragmentary perspective view of the door frame showing more particularly the manner in which the door lock plate is attached thereto.

Fig. 20 is a fragmentary perspective view of a door frame of modified construction wherein the framing members thereof are each rolled and formed from a single piece of strip steel.

Fig. 21 is a horizontal cross-sectional view through the door frame as the same would appear when assembled together with the adjacent erected panel units and as the same would appear when viewed along line 59—59 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 22 is a fragmentary vertical cross-sectional view of the lower end of one of the door frame uprights showing the manner in which it is adjustably secured to the building floor, this view being taken along line 60—60 of Fig. 21.

Fig. 23 is a fragmentary elevation of the lower portion of one of the door frame uprights as viewed along line 61—61 of Fig. 21 and further illustrating the manner in which it is adjustably secured to the building floor.

Fig. 24 is a perspective view of the floor bracket employed to secure the lower end of each vertical door framing member to the building floor.

Fig. 25 is an elevational view of a door frame of somewhat modified construction having floating features designed to permit selective vertical adjustment of the door mounted therein.

Fig. 26 is a fragmentary perspective view of the floating door frame shown in Fig. 25 as erected to form a part of the partition installation, certain parts being broken away to reveal structural details.

Fig. 27 is a transverse cross-sectional view through

the assembled partition showing the floating door frame forming a part thereof and as the same would appear when viewed along line 65—65 of Fig. 25.

Fig. 28 is a vertical cross-sectional view taken transversely through the lower portion of the floating door frame as same would appear when viewed along line 66—66 of Fig. 31.

Fig. 29 is a perspective view of the base bracket associated with the floating door frame which supports the base of the adjusting stud.

Fig. 30 is a perspective view of the companion bracket associated with the floating door frame and into which the adjusting stud is threaded as shown in Fig. 28.

Fig. 31 is a fragmentary vertical cross-sectional view taken longitudinally through the lower portion of the floating door frame and adjacent panel unit as they appear when connected together and supported upon the building floor, this view being taken along line 69—69 of Fig. 27.

Fig. 32 is another fragmentary vertical cross-sectional view of the floating door frame as connected to the adjacent panel unit and viewed along line 70—70 of Fig. 27.

Fig. 33 is a perspective view of the mounting plate to which the door hinge is secured.

Fig. 34 is a perspective view of the mounting plate to which the latch is secured; and

Fig. 35 is a perspective view of the channel plate employed to retain the floor frame in adjusted position.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawings and specification.

Fig. 1 is intended to illustrate a typical installation of this demountable metal partition wherein the partition is shown erected on the building floor W over which a ceiling Z extends, the partition runs being joined to a vertical building wall Y. The installation shown in Fig. 1 illustrates the manner in which this partition may be erected to satisfy straight run, angular run, and T-run conditions as normally encountered in the field.

The partition as illustrated comprises a series of erected partition units including flush panel units A, glazed panel units A^1, and door frame units J which may be interchangeably arranged as desired. The partition units are shown capped by a cornice assembly E with a ceiling filler assembly H mounted on the cornice assembly and extending to the ceiling Z. A wall filler assembly G is shown in abutment against the permanent wall Y of the building, filling the space between the wall Y and adjacent glazed panel section A^1.

Partition unit supporting and leveling devices B, as shown in Figs. 21, 22, 28 and 31, each comprising a floor block having flat leveling shims 65 capped by an aligning shim 65', are secured to the floor along the partition run and positioned between the adjacent vertical edges of adjacent partition section to level the partition sections and maintain them in accurate alignment.

The adjacent vertical edges of the partition units arranged in straight run alignment are detachably connected by normally concealed run connecting clips C normally covered by removably pilaster caps D resiliently secured to the connecting clips. The inner corners of adjacent angularly extending partition units are detachably secured together by inner corner connecting clips, and the outer corners thereof are detachably secured together in rigid assembly by outer corner connecting clips normally concealed from view by a corner pilaster cap D' which is resiliently but removably secured to the attached outer corner connecting clips.

The floating base assembly F extends along the building floor with its base frames contained between the framing uprights of the panel units, the base frames being normally concealed by removable baseboards 124 extending along each side of the partition runs, providing an attractive finishing trim which conceals floor irregularities. A door 171 is shown mounted within the door frame assembly J. The lower ends of the door frame uprights are covered by plinth blocks 255 against which the adjacent ends of the baseboards 124 abut.

The cornice assembly E comprises a continuous cornice frame of I-beam formation which caps the erected partition sections and greatly strengthens the erected partition. The cornice frame, providing a two compartment wiring raceway, is capped on each side thereof by removable cornice covers 106.

By removing the cornice covers from the cornice frame, the baseboards 124 from the floating base frames and the pilaster caps D and D' from the partition section connecting clips C, complete access may be had for the installation or repair of conduits and cables leading to outlets installed at any desired location on the erected partition.

Panel units

The interchangeable flush panel units A, presenting substantially flush facing surfaces throughout their height and constructed more particularly as illustrated in Figs. 2 to 5 inclusive, comprise vertical and horizontal framing members constructed and assembled to provide a strong framework which support the panel facing sheets. The panel framework comprises a pair of framing uprights 1 each formed from a single strip of relatively heavy sheet metal rolled into double S formation as illustrated in Figs. 2, 3 and 4 to provide a main web 2, a pair of parallel extending inner legs 3, and a pair of intermediate webs 4 flaring outwardly from the inner legs 3 extending substantially parallel to the main web 2, the intermediate webs 4 each terminating in an outturned outer leg 5 spaced from and extending substantially parallel to the inner legs 3.

The framing uprights 1 extend the full height of the panel unit and are connected together by a series of horizontal extending spacing channels 16 which are spaced a distance of one to two feet apart. Each spacing channel 16 comprises a web portion 17 and side flange portions 18 as shown more particularly in Fig. 2. A pair of struck out tongue elements 19 extend from each end of the spacing channel and are designed to be inserted into corresponding tongue receiving slits 7 cut through the intermediate webs 4 of the framing uprights 1 to be thereby supported. After assembly of the panel unit has been completed, the inserted tongue elements 19 may be bent or twisted to secure the spacing channel 16 to the framing uprights 1.

Each spacing channel 16 may be reinforced by forming a longitudinal extending reinforcing rib 20 in the web portion 17 thereof. One end of each spacing channel is formed to present a pair of alternate spanners 21 which are bent downwardly into arcuate shape and a pair of intermediate spanners 21' which are bent upwardly into arcuate shape. The companion spanners 21 and 21' are internally threaded and are shaped to provide a threaded hole of uniform diameter designed to receive the threaded shank portion of a stretcher stud 23 as shown in Fig. 2. A clearance slot separates the adjacent end of the reinforcing rib 20 from the threaded spanners to provide room for the inserted end of the threaded shank portion of the stretcher stud 23.

The stretcher stud 23 presents a flared base portion 25 of substantial area designed to snugly seat against the inside face of the main web 2 of the adjacent framing upright 1 as shown in Fig. 2, with the round neck portion 26 thereof extending through a corresponding hole 6 in the adjacent framing upright 1 so that the hole 6 provides a bearing therefor. The rounded neck portion 26 terminates in a rectangular head portion 26' to which a wrench may be applied to manipulate the spreader stud 23.

A wall forming panel sheet 10 is mounted on each side of the framing formed by the vertical uprights 1 and the horizontal spacing channels 16. As shown in Fig. 2, the facing sheet 10 presents a squared edge portion 11 along

each vertical edge thereof which terminates in a rebent lip portion 12. The upper horizontal edge of the facing sheet 10 is also provided with a squared edge portion 13 which terminates in a downturned lip portion 14. The inside face of each panel sheet 10 has a fibrous backing sheet 15 cemented thereto and covering substantially the entire inner surface area thereof as shown in Fig. 2. The fibrous backing sheet 15 is preferably made of a fibrous felt which has sound-deadening qualities.

In assembling the flush panel unit A in the form shown in Fig. 2, the uprights 1 are applied to one of the panel sheets, and the spacing channels 16 placed therebetween. Insulating filler 29 is then placed in position between the framing uprights 1 and the spacing channels 16. The second facing sheet 10 may then be telescoped endwise over the outer legs 5 of the framing in the manner of a sliding cover, with the squared edge portions 13 of the panel sheets hooked over the outturned flange portions 18 of the uppermost spacing channel 16 in the manner shown in Fig. 2. By means of a suitable wrench, the head portions 26' of the spreader studs 23 projecting through the holes 6 is the adjacent framing upright are manipulated to spread or separate the framing uprights 1 until the facing areas of the facing sheets 10 are stretched or drawn taut to place the desired drum head tension on the facing sheets 10, thereby removing all waves or irregularities, providing a wall surface of precise smoothness. This stretching action also serves to press the insulating sheets 15 attached to the interior of the facing sheets 10 against the flange portions 18 of the spacing channels 16, thereby preventing subsequent buckling of the facing surfaces or the production of metallic ring when the facing sheets are drummed upon.

As shown in Fig. 2, the lower end portion of each framing upright 1 extends somewhat below the lower edges of the facing sheets 10 to provide room for wiring and conduits therebelow which may be strung through aligned openings 9 provided in the main web 2 of the framing uprights. Lug plates 27 are also secured as by welding to the upper ends of the intermediate webs 4 of each framing upright as shown in Figs. 2 and 7. Each lug plate 27 presents a pair of upwardly projecting spaced lug portions 27' each provided with a hole 28 therein for receiving a cornice securing key to thereby detachably secure the cornice assembly to the partition units.

Each glazed panel unit A' as illustrated in Figs. 6 to 9 inclusive, is constructed from a pair of framing uprights 1 upon which panel forming sheets 10' are mounted to extend to the desired height. The lower half section of each glazed panel unit A' is constructed similar to the flush panel units A illustrated in Figs. 2 to 5 inclusive and heretofore described, and wherein spacing channels 16 are employed as shown in Fig. 2 having tongue elements 19 inserted into corresponding slits 7 formed in the framing uprights 1, spreader studs 23 being associated with each spacing channel 16 whereby the desired tension may be applied to the panel facing sheets 10'. The upper horizontal edge of each panel facing sheet 10' is provided with a squared edge portion 13' designed to seat over the free edge of the adjacent flange portion 18 of the uppermost spacing channel 16 as shown in Figs. 6, 7 and 8 and terminates in an upturned lip portion 14' to fit the superimposed sash frame 30.

The space between upper sections of the framing uprights 1 is designed to receive the glazed sash frame 30 which comprises a pair of vertical framing members 31 and a pair of horizontal framing members 36. Each vertical and horizontal framing members 31 and 36 as shown in Figs. 7 and 9 comprises a web portion 32 terminating in outturned flange portions 33. Each outturned flange portion 33 presents an outwardly offset facing portion 33' and has a squared vertical edge portion 34 terminating in rebent lip portion 35 to thereby provide guideways for the sash frame when telescoped between the framing uprights 1.

Mouldings are provided to removably retain a glass pane 41 within the sash frame 30 as shown in Figs. 7 and 9. The glass moulding may comprise fixed moulding strips 42 assembled to provide a fixed moulding frame. Each fixed moulding strip 42 presents a base portion 43 which may be secured as by welding 43' to the adjacent base portion 32 or 37 of the respective vertical or horizontal framing members 31 and 36. Each fixed moulding strip 42 presents a groove forming wall portion 44 rising from the base portion 43 thereof which merges into the attractively contoured moulding portion 45 which terminates in an inturned foot portion 46 seating against the base portion of the adjacent framing member. An offset flange portion 47 terminating in a flared lip 48 extends from the base portion 43, the offset flange portion 47 being formed to resiliently retain a removable moulding strip 50 associated therewith. The adjacent ends of the fixed moulding strips 42 are beveled and interfitted to provide a finished moulding frame.

Each removable moulding strip 50 is constructed to be applied to the opposite face of the installed window pane 41 and to removably interlock with the offset flange portion 47 of the fixed moulding strip 42. Each removable moulding strip 50 represents a groove forming wall portion 51. The wall portion 51 merges into a moulding portion 53 corresponding in contour to the moulding portion 45 of the fixed moulding strip 42. The moulding portion 53 is provided with an inturned flange 54 terminating in a flared lip portion 54'. The removable moulding strip 50 is applied by inserting the flange portion 54 thereof under the resilient offset flange portion 47 of the fixed moulding strip 42, with the foot portion 52 of the removable moulding strip seating against the base portion 43 of the fixed moulding strip 42. The adjacent ends of the removable moulding strip 50 are beveled so as to interfit together to provide a substantially continuous removable moulding frame. Putty or mastic 55 is inserted in the groove formed by the wall portions 44 and 51 of the moulding strips to secure to glass pane 41 in position.

The fully assembled sash frame 30, with the window pane 41 installed and retained therein by the moulding frames 42 and 50, is telescoped into the space provided therefor between the upper portions of the framing uprights 1, with the secondary flange portions 5 thereof serving as trackways for the vertical framing members 31 of the sash frame. The sash frame is pushed into position until the squared edge portions thereof are brought into seating engagement with the squared edge portions 13' of the adjacent panel sheets 10'. As thus assembled the offset flange portions of the lower framing member 36 are flush with the outside face of the adjacent panel sheets 10'.

Panel supporting and leveling devices

The panel sections A and A' are erected and maintained in alignment on the building floor in the manner shown in Fig. 1 by panel supporting and leveling devices B constructed as illustrated in Figs. 21, 22, 28, 31 and 32. Each panel supporting and leveling device B comprises a panel aligning block 60 secured to the building floor and having one or more panel leveling shims 65 telescoped thereover. Each floor aligning block 60, as shown in Figs. 31 and 32, has a base portion to rest on the building floor, a pair of opposite side wall portions extending upwardly therefrom, and flanges extending inwardly from the side wall portions to provide a substantial rectangular shaped floor aligning block. A suitable lag bolt 64, as shown in Figs. 31 and 32, is inserted through a hole in the base portion of the block to secure the same to the building floor.

Before erecting the panel sections A and A', a line is drawn along the building floor along which the partition sections are to be erected. The panel aligning blocks 60 are then secured to the building floor by the lag bolts

64, the aligning blocks 60 being properly spaced so as to receive the intended panel sections therebetween. The flat shims 65 are then telescoped over each aligning block and the top shim 65' having the struck-up ears associated therewith is then placed in position to cap each shim pile. A sufficient number of shims are telescoped over each aligning block 60 so that the top shims 65' are in level alignment. When the panel supporting leveling devices B have thus been installed, erection of the panel sections A and A' proceeds. It will be noted that the same aligning blocks 60 and floor shims 65 and 65' are adaptable for use in connection with substantially all partition run conditions, including the straight run condition, the T run condition, and angular condition. This is made possible by the provision of paired struck-up ears along each of the four side edges of the top shim 65'.

Partition unit connecting clips

As the successive panel sections A and A' are erected and placed in supporting position on the topmost floor shims 65', the adjacent uprights of adjacent panel sections are detachably connected together in accurate alignment by means of a series of vertically spaced metal clips. Where the panel sections are erected to provide a straight run partition, straight run panel connecting clips C are used as shown in Figs. 21, 27, 31 and 32. Each straight run panel connecting clip C is stamped from a flat plate of sheet metal to provide a body portion having a pair of spaced horizontal reinforcing ribs connected by a vertical reinforcing rib. Each clip C has a neck portion which terminates in a hook portion designed to be inserted in the clip receiving slots 8 of the panel units.

Each slot 8 is formed by cutting out a corner portion of the upright defined by the main web 2 and the adjacent inner leg 3 thereof. The lower end of each slot 8 terminates in a contracted end portion 8'. The vertically spaced slots 8 in the panel uprights are spaced the same distance from the lower end of all the panel and door frame uprights 1 so that the slots 8 of adjacent erected panel and door frame units will also match off into aligned pairs. The connecting clips C are removably secured to the adjacent uprights of adjacent units by inserting the hook portions of each clip into the paired off slots 8 of adjacent partition units and then driving the clip downwardly so that the neck portions thereof seat in the contracted end portions 8' of the slots to thereby firmly connect the erected units in rigid partition forming alignment.

As shown in Figs. 1, 21, 25, 26 and 27, the space between adjacent straight-run panel units is covered by a sheet metal pilaster cap D on each side of the partition, which presents a facing portion 77 and an inturned flange portion 78 along each vertical edge thereof which terminates in an inwardly bent lip portion 79.

The free vertical edges of the inturned lip portions 79 of each pilaster cap D are shaped and formed to be sprung over the spaced rounded shoulder portions of the vertically aligned connecting clips C, and thus resiliently but removably retain the pilaster cap in wall forming position. The facing portion 77 of each pilaster cap may extend substantially flush with the outside faces of the panel sections A and A' as shown in Figs. 1 and 21, or may be shaped to present the facing portions 77 thereof recessed within, or protruding from, the plane of the wall forming surfaces of the erected panel sections as the building architect may require.

Cornice assembly

The erected partition units are capped by a cornice assembly E constructed as shown in Figs. 1, 25 and 26. The cornice assembly E is designed to provide runways for wiring and conduits, gives strength and rigidity to the erected partition, and additionally adds to the architectural appearance of the erected partition.

The cornice assembly E is constructed from a pair of companion framing channels, each having a web portion 96 arranged in back-to-back abutting relationship to form a rigid cornice frame which caps the erected panel sections. Each of the framing channels also presents an outwardly extending lower flange portion 97 terminating in a downwardly extending rolled edge portion 98 defining a rounded shoulder 99 designed to abut against the adjacent facing surface of the erected partition units.

The open framing channels are covered by removable cornice caps 106 providing convenient access to the conduits contained within the cornice framing channels. Each cornice cap 106 presents a wall facing portion which may be given any decorative contour desired. The facing portion is provided with an upper flange portion terminating in a downturned lip portion designed to hook over the upturned leg of the adjacent framing channel. The lower end of the facing portion is provided with a lower flange portion terminating in an upturned lip portion designed to resiliently engage the rounded shoulder 99 of the adjacent framing channel. The cornice caps 106 may be made in any desired length and are applied in the field. The cornice caps 106 are mounted on each side of the partition run with the square cut ends of the adjacent cornice caps in close abutment so as to form substantially invisible seams.

As shown in Fig. 1, a wall filler assembly may extend from the cornice E to the ceiling Z and designed to rest on the cornice. A ceiling trim channel 153 is suitably secured to the ceiling Z. Filler facing sheets 144 may be secured to the ceiling channel 153 and the cornice E.

Door frame assembly

The door frame assembly is constructed to be interchangeably installed in place of one of the panel sections A and A' of corresponding width. The door frame assembly J, as shown in Figs. 10 to 24 inclusive, comprises a pair of vertical framing members 160 and 160' connected at the upper ends thereof by a horizontal framing member 161. The vertical framing members 160 and 160' are stiffened and strengthened by uprights 1 similar to the uprights associated with the panel units A and A'.

The vertical framing members 160 and 160' and the horizontal framing member 161 are similar in shape and contour and are each formed from a sheet metal framing section 162 and a door strike section 165 as shown in Fig. 14. Each framing section 162 presents a web portion 163, a facing flange 164 and a securing flange 164'. The door strike section 165 comprises a facing flange 166 similar in shape and contour to the facing flange 164, and a trim facing portion 167 having a rebent lip portion 168 which terminates in an inturned flange portion 169. The securing flange 164' of the framing section 162 is secured to the inside face of the facing flange 166 of the door strike section 165 as by spot welds 169'. The rebent lip portions 168 and the inturned flange portions 169 of the door strike sections 165 provide pockets within which resilient buffer strips 170 may be inserted and adhesively secured, provide a cushioning buffer for the door mounted within the door frame. The meeting ends of the facing flanges 166 of the vertical and horizontal door strike sections 165 are cut to provide a miter joint 172, and the terminal ends of the web portion 163 and facing flange 164 of the horizontal framing section 162 are secured as by seam welding 173 to the corresponding portions 163 of the vertical framing sections 162, as shown in Fig. 14.

The framing upright 1 seats within each of the framing members 160 and 160' as shown in Fig. 21. Each of the facing flanges 164 and 166 of each of the vertical framing members 160 and 160' is provided with a squared edge portion 174 terminating in an inturned lip portion 174' designed to receive the free edge of the adjacent secondary flange portion 5 of the upright 1. Each upright 1 associated with the door frame assemlby J is designed to seat on the top shim 65' of the adjacent panel supporting and leveling device B, as shown in Fig. 22, and is secured to the adjacent upright of the adjacent

panel section A or A' by the connecting clips C. Thus the door frame assembly is rigidly but removably connected to the panel sections on each side thereof by the connecting clips C.

The lower end of each of the vertical framing members **160** and **160'** is secured to the building floor W adjacent the panel supporting and leveling device B by a floor bracket **175**, as shown in Figs. 22, 23 and 24. Each bracket **175** is formed from a plate of stamped sheet metal and presents an upwardly projecting lug portion **176** having vertically extending space slots **177**. Securing screws or bolts **178** extending through the web portion **163** of vertical framing member and through the slots **177** of the floor bracket **175** provides means for adjustably securing the vertical framing members **160** and **160'** to the building floor. Each floor bracket **175** has a foot portion **179** through which floor securing screws **179'** are inserted.

The door **171** is hingedly mounted directly to the upright **1** embraced by the vertical framing member **160**, thereby providing a strong and sturdy hinge mounting for the door. As shown in Figs. 10, 12 and 13, the door **171** is hingedly mounted on three hinge mounting plates **180** stamped from relatively heavy metal plate, each presenting a raised body portion **181** to which the hinge leaf **182** is secured as by screws **183**. The raised body portion **181** of each hinge mounting plate **180** terminates in depressed flange portions **184** at each end thereof which are secured as by screws or spot welds **184'** to the secondary base portions **4** of the upright **1**. Each hinge mounting plate **180** is so shaped that the raised body portion **181** thereof will abut the inside face of the web portion **163** of the vertical framing member **160** which embraces the upright, thereby maintaining the squared edge portions **174** of the vertical framing member **160** securely locked to the secondary flange portions **5** of the upright. A rectangular hole **185** conforming to the shape of the hinge leaf **182** is cut in the web portion **163** of the vertical framing member **160** to permit the hinge leaf ot snugly project therethrough.

The vertical upright **1** embraced by the companion vertical framing member **160'** also has a mounting plate **186** associated therewith to which the door lock plate **187** is secured, as shown in Figs. 10, 11 and 19. The mounting plate **186** has a raised body portion **181** terminating in depressed flange portions **184** which are secured as by spot welds **184'** to the secondary base portions **4** of the upright **1** embraced by the companion vertical framing member **160'**. The lock plate **187** is secured to the body portion **181** of the mounting plate **186** as by screws **187'**, and the web portion **163** of the vertical framing member **160'** has a conforming hole **188** cut therein through which lock plate **187** may extend.

The facing flanges **164** and **166** of the horizontal framing member **161** likewise terminate in squared edge portions **174** and inturned lip portions **174'** which are similar to the squared edge portions **39** and rebent lip portions **40** associated with the top horizontal framing member **36** of the sash frame **30** previously described. The facing flanges **164** and **166** of the horizontal framing member **161** are thus designed to seat between the rolled edge portions **98** of the cornice frame.

The door frame assembly J is fully assembled in the shop for erection in the field with the upright **1** positioned within the vertical framing members **160** and **160'** and with the hinge leafs **182** and the lock plate **187** thereto attached. The door frame assembly is erected by placing the lower ends of the uprights **1** on the adjacent panel supporting and leveling devices B, and the connecting clips applied to connect the uprights **1** of the door frame assembly to the adjacent uprights of the adjacent erected panel unit A or A'. The top edge of the horizontal framing member **161** is leveled into alignment with the corresponding top horizontal edges of the adjacent panel sections, the floor brackets **175** then secured to the building floor as by screws **179'** and the securing bolts **178** tightened. As thus constructed the cornice assembly E may continue over the horizontal framing member **161** of the door frame. This door frame assembly may be interchangeably installed with panel sections A and A' of corresponding width as the building tenant may require.

There is shown in Fig. 20 a door frame J' wherein the vertical framing members **189** and the horizontal framing member **190** are similarly shaped and are each formed from a single strip of sheet metal. The vertical and horizontal framing members **189** and **190** of the door frame J' as shown in Fig. 20 are also similar to the vertical and horizontal framing members **160**, **160'** and **161** of the door frame J shown in Fig. 14, except that the securing flange **164'** shown in Fig. 14 is eliminated, and the inturned flange portion **169** is formed integrally with the web portion **163** so that the vertical and horizontal frame members **189** and **190** may each be shaped from a single strip of sheet metal. As shown in Fig. 20, the meeting ends of the facing flanges **164** and **166** of the vertical and horizontal framing members **189** and **190** are bevel cut to form flush mitered joints **191** which are secured together by a seam of welding metal **192** which also secures the adjacent abutting ends of the web portions **163** together as shown in Fig. 20. The vertical framing members **189** of the door frame as shown in Fig. 20 also embrace uprights **1** and are provided with hinge mounting plates **180** and a lock mounting plate **186** constructed and assembled similar to the door frame assembly J heretofore described.

There is shown in Figs. 25 to 35 inclusive a door frame assembly J'' comprising a fixed frame **200** embracing a floating door receiving frame **210**. The floating frame **210** supports the door **171** and can be vertically adjusted with respect to the fixed frame **200** so that the bottom of the door **171** as mounted in the floating frame **210** may be elevated or lowered with respect to the building floor. This floating door frame assembly permits vertical adjustment of the mounted door so that the lower edge thereof will swing over floor coverings of various thickness which may be placed under the door from time to time.

The fixed frame **200** comprises a pair of vertical facing strips **201** and **201'** which are attached to the secondary flange portions **5** of each vertical upright **1** forming a part of the door frame assembly J''. The upper ends of each pair of vertical facing strips **201** and **201'** are secured to a horizontal extending framing channel **205** forming a part of the fixed frame **200**.

Each of the vertical facing strips **201** and **201'** present a facing portion **202** which is secured to the outside face of the adjacent secondary flange portion **5** of the upright **1** as by spot welds **202'**. Each facing portion **203** presents a hooked edge portion which abuts against the free edge of the adjacent secondary flange portion **5** of the upright and a rebent lip portion **204** forming a finished rounded edge **204'** as shown in Fig. 26. The rebent lip portions **204** of the paired facing strips **201** and **201'** as thus secured to the secondary flange portions **5** of each of the two door frame uprights **1** define an inwardly extending guide which receives the vertical frame members **211** and **211'** of the floating frame **210**.

The horizontal extending framing channel **205** has a web portion **206** and downwardly extending flange portions **207** designed to snugly telescope between the lower flange portions **98** of the cornice frame as shown in Fig. 26. The downturned flange portions **207** each terminate in a rebent flange portion **208** defining a finished and rounded edge **208'**. The terminal ends of the flange portions **207** of the horizontal framing channel **205** abut against the rounded edges **204'** of the adjacent vertical facing strips **201** and **201'** at the upper end thereof and may be seam welded thereto to provide a flush butt joint **209** as shown in Fig. 26. The downturned flange portions **207** of the horizontal framing channel **205** are de-

signed to receive the horizontal frame member 212 of the floating frame 210 in a manner to permit vertical adjustment of the horizontal frame member 212 therein.

The vertical frame members 211 and 211' and the horizontal frame member 212 of the floating frame 210 are similar in construction and cross-sectional contour, each comprising a frame section 213 and a door strike section 214 each formed from a single strip of sheet metal. The frame section 213 as shown in Fig. 26 presents a web portion 215 having a facing flange 216 extending from one vertical edge thereof and a securing flange 217 extending from the other vertical edge thereof. Each door strike section 214 presents a facing flange 218, a trim portion 219, a rebent lip portion 220 and an inturned flange portion 221 as shown in Fig. 26. The rebent lip portion 220 and inturned flange portion 221 forms with the web portion 215 of the framing section 213 a receiving groove within which a resilient buffer strip 170 is inserted and adhesively secured to provide a resilient strike for the hinged door. It will be appreciated that the vertical frame members 211 and 211' and the horizontal frame member 212 may each be formed from a single strip of sheet metal by eliminating the securing flange 217 and forming the inturned flange 221 integrally with the web portion 215.

The free edge of each of the facing flanges 216 and 218 is provided with a square edge portion 222 terminating in an inturned lip portion 223 as shown in Fig. 26. The meeting ends of the facing flanges 216 and 218 may be cut on a bevel and interiorly welded together to form a smooth butt joint 224, as shown in Fig. 26. The meeting ends of the trim portion 219, rebent lip portion 220 and inturned flange portion 221 may also be cut on a bevel and welded together to provide a smooth butt joint 224' as shown in Fig. 26. The floating frame 210 as thus constructed may be vertically adjusted with the horizontal frame member 212 telescoping within the fixed horizontal extending framing channel 205 and the vertical frame members 211 and 211' telescoped between the paired facing strips 201 and 201' secured to each of the door frame uprights 1.

The door 171 is hingedly mounted upon three mounting plates as shown in Fig. 25, comprising a lower mounting plate 225, an intermediate mounting plate 225' and a top mounting plate 225''. Each of the three mounting plates is constructed as shown in Fig. 33 comprising a depressed body portion 226 presenting offset end portions 227. Each hinge mounting plate 225, 225' and 225'' is positioned adjacent the inside face of the web portion 215 of the vertical frame member 211 forming a part of the floating frame 210, and the offset end portions 227 thereof are secured as by spot welds 227' to the inside face of the web portion 215 of the vertical frame member 211 as shown in Fig. 31. A rectangular hole 229 is cut in the web portion 215 of the vertical frame member 211 adjacent the depressed body portion 226 of the mounting plate to snugly receive the hinge leaf 228 therein, the hinge leaf 228 being secured to the depressed body portion 226 of the mounting plate as by securing screws 229'. As thus attached the outside faces of the hinge leaves 228 are substantially flush with the outside face of the web portion 215 of the vertical frame member 211.

A door strike mounting plate 230 is attached to the inside face of the web portion 215 of the companion vertical frame member 211' as shown in Fig. 25. The door strike mounting plate 230 as shown in Fig. 34 is similar to the hinge mounting plates 225, 225' and 225'' as shown in Fig. 33 and presents a depressed body portion 226 and offset end portions 227 which are secured as by spot welds 227' to the inside face of the web portion 215 of the vertical frame member 211'. A rectangular hole 229 is cut in the web portion 215 of the vertical frame member 211' to receive the lock plate 230' which is secured as by screws to the depressed body portion 226 of the door strike mounting plate 230.

As thus constructed, the hinged door 171 is swingably mounted on the mounting plates 225, 225' and 225'' fixed to the vertical frame member 211 of the floating frame 210, and the lock plate 230' is fixed to the mounting plate 230 secured to the other vertical frame member 211' so that vertical adjustment of the floating frame 210 provides for vertical adjustment of the lower edge of the door 171 as floor covering conditions may require.

To overcome possible deforming strains which might otherwise be exerted on the relatively light gauge vertical frame member 211 on which a relatively heavy door may be hingedly mounted, it is desirable to connect one or more of the hinge mounting plates 225, 225' and 225'' to the main base portion 2 of the vertical upright 1 associated therewith as shown in Fig. 31 by a lock bolt 231. Each of the lock bolts 231 presents a head portion 231' seating within a countersunk hole formed in the pressed body portion 226 of the mounting plate, each lock bolt 231 having a threaded shank 232 extending through a bolt hole slot 233 in the main base portion 2 of the upright as shown in Fig. 28. The threaded shank 232 of the lock bolt 231, is capped by a tightening nut 234 readily accessible on the exposed face of the base portion 2 of the upright 1. By loosening the nuts 234 associated with the lock bolts 231, the floating frame 210 may be vertically adjusted as desired since the bolt shanks 232 extend through elongated slots 233 in the upright 1 which permit such adjustment.

Additional means are provided to clamp the vertical frame members 211 and 211' of the floating frame 210 in rigid adjusted position to the adjacent framing uprights 1. The additional clamping means comprises clamp plates 235 and associated clamp bolts 237. As shown in Figs. 26, 27, 28, 31, 32 and 35, each clamp plate 235 presents a web portion 236 having a pair of lip portions 236' extending therefrom, the paired lip portions 236' being designed to seat within the grooves formed by the adjacent squared edge portions 222 and rebent lip portions 223 of the adjacent vertical frame member. The clamp bolt 237 associated with each clamp plate 235 has a threaded shank 238 designed to be threaded into a threaded hole formed in the web portion 236 of the clamp plate 235. The shank 238 of the clamp bolt 237 also extends through a conforming hole formed in the main base portion 2 of the adjacent upright 1, the clamp bolt 237 having a head portion 239 designed to seat against the exposed face of the main base portion 2 of the upright. The head portions 239 of the clamp bolts 237 may be manipulated to draw the squared edge portions 222 of the vertical frame members 211 and 211', into tight frictional abutment against the adjacent secondary base portions 4 of the adjacent upright 1 to thereby rigidly clamp the vertical frame members 211 and 211' to the adjacent framing uprights 1. By loosening the clamp bolts 237, the vertical frame members 211 and 211' may be vertically adjusted as desired.

A pair of vertical adjusting devices 240 and 240' are contained within and positioned adjacent the lower ends of the vertical frame members 211 and 211' of the floating frame 210 as shown in Figs. 27, 28, 31 and 32. Each of the vertical adjusting devices 240 and 240' comprises a platform member 241 secured to the lower end of the adjacent upright 1 directly above the cableway cutout 9 therein, a floating shelf bracket 245 fixed to the adjacent vertical frame member 211 or 211' of the floating frame, and an adjusting stud 250 which seats on the fixed platform member 241 and has a threaded connection with the floating shelf bracket 245. The fixed platform member 241 of each of the vertical adjusting devices 240 and 240' is formed from a stamped metal plate which presents a web portion 242 and downwardly extending flange portions 243 which are secured as by spot welds 243'

to the adjacent main flange portions 3 of the adjacent upright. It will be noted by referring to Figs. 28 and 32 that the cableway cutout 9 in the main base portion 2 of the upright is directly below the web portion 242 of the fixed platform member 241.

The floating shelf bracket 245 is positioned directly above the web portion 242 of the fixed platform member 241 and presents a horizontal extending bottom portion 246 having a threaded nut member 247 welded to the lower face thereof. The floating shelf bracket 245 has an upwardly extending flange portion 248 connected to the bottom portion 246 thereof by spaced stiffening webs 249. The flange portion 248 of the vertical adjusting device 240 associated with the vertical frame member 211 may be secured as by spot welds 248' to the adjacent offset end portion 227 of the lowermost hinge mounting plate 225. The flange portions 248 of the vertical adjusting device 240' associated with a companion vertical frame member 211' may be secured as by spot welds 248' directly to the inside face of the web portion 215 of the frame member 211'.

It will be noted by referring to Figs. 31 and 32 that the fixed platform members 241 contained within the vertical frame members 211 and 211' are substantially at the same elevation with the web portions thereof positioned directly above the cableway cutout 9 of the adjacent vertical uprights 1 as shown in Fig. 28. Each of the fixed platform members 241 supports an adjusting stud 250 which may be similar to the stretcher studs 23 associated with the panel section A heretofore described. Each of the adjusting studs 250 presents a threaded shank portion 251 terminating in a flared base portion 252 designed to seat against the web portion 242 of the platform member 241. Each adjusting stud 250 is provided with a rounded neck portion 253 designed to extend through a conforming hole 253' in the web portion 242 of the platform member. The round neck portion 253 of each adjusting stud 250 terminates in a rectangular head portion 254 extending downwardly between the flange portions 243 of the platform member and accessible for application of a wrench thereto inserted through the adjacent cableway cutout 9 of the frame upright 1. The threaded shank portion 251 of each adjusting stud 250 is threaded through the threaded nut member 247 secured to the bottom portion 246 of the adjacent floating shelf bracket 245. By an appropriate manipulation of the head portions 254 of the adjusting studs 250 contained within each of the vertical frame members 211 and 211' adjacent the lower ends thereof, the floating frame 210 with the door 171 hinged thereto may be raised and lowered as desired to elevate the bottom edge of the door the desired distance above the floor covering.

The lower ends of the vertical frame member 211 and 211' are adjustably secured to the building floor as by floor brackets 175 as shown in Figs. 27, 31 and 32 constructed as heretofore described. The upstanding lug portion 176 of each floor bracket is provided with vertical slots 177 designed to receive the securing bolts 178 extending through the web portion 215 of the adjacent vertical frame member 211 and 211'.

The vertical frame members 1 associated with the floating door frame assembly J'' above described are similar in shape and construction to the framing uprights 1 associated with the panel sections A and A'. The floating door frame assembly J'' is installed by inserting the fixed framing channel 205 thereof between the downwardly extending flange portions 98 of the cornice frame 94, and then placing the lower ends of its associated door frame uprights 1 in supporting position on the topmost shim 65' of the adjacent panel supporting and leveling devices B. The connecting clips C are then attached to the adjacent uprights of the door frame assembly and panel sections and the space therebetween covered by the removable pilaster caps D. The foot portions 179 of the floor brackets 175 can then be secured to the floor by the floor screws 179' and the securing bolts 178 tightened to fixedly secure the web portions 215 of the vertical frame members 211 and 211' to the floor brackets in vertically adjusted position. The panel supporting and leveling devices B, the lower ends of the pilaster caps D, and the door frame verticals may be covered and concealed from view by suitable plinth blocks 255 as shown in Fig. 1.

The floating frame 210 may be vertically adjusted after the floating door frame assembly J'' has been installed, by removing the plinth blocks 255 and pilaster caps to permit application of a wrench to the tightening nuts 234 associated with the lock bolts 231 and to the head portions 239 of the clamp bolts 237. The securing bolts 178 are also loosened to permit vertical adjustment of the vertical frame members 211 and 211' with respect to the floor brackets 175. A wrench may then be inserted through the cableway cutouts 9 in the frame uprights 1 to manipulate the adjusting studs 250 contained in the vertical frame members 211 and 211' to permit vertical adjustment of the floating frame 210 as desired. When the desired adjustment has been completed, the securing bolts 178 are tightened, the lock bolts 231 and 237 are also tightened, and the pilaster caps D and plinth blocks 255 are replaced.

This improved metal partition may be fabricated and assembled from a minimum number of parts to satisfy substantially all field conditions which may be encountered, and is so designed as to permit low cost production line fabricating and assembly thereof to provide a partition of economical cost without sacrifice of strength and sound insulation qualities. The plant fabricated parts and sections are additionally so constructed as to permit convenient interchangeability of the parts and low cost field erection of the partition. By changing the shaped contours of the pilaster caps D and D' the base trim members 125 or cornice covers 106, varying architectural and artistic effects may be given to the erected partition without otherwise changing its construction.

While certain novel features of the invention have been disclosed and are pointed out in the annexed claims, it will be understood that various omissions, substitutions and changes may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of this invention.

We claim:

1. A door frame assembly including in combination, an outer door frame and an inner vertically adjustable door frame upon which the door is mounted telescoping within the outer door frame, said outer door frame having sturdy vertical uprights presenting inwardly extending side facing portions and a horizontal frame channel presenting inwardly extending said facing portions, side horizontal frame channel being rigidly connected to the upper ends of the vertical uprights, said inner telescoping frame including a pair of vertical door framing members connected at the upper ends thereof to a horizontal door framing member, each of said vertical and horizontal door framing members presenting spaced outturned side facing portions designed to telescope within the adjacent side facing portions of the outer frame, means positioned within each of said vertical door framing members for forcibly raising and lowering said inner door frame with respect to said outer door frame, and adjustable means for rigidly securing the vertically adjusted inner door frame to the outer door frame.

2. A door frame assembly including in combination, an outer door frame and an inner vertically adjustable door frame upon which the door is mounted telescoping within the outer door frame, said outer door frame having sturdy vertical uprights presenting inwardly extending side facing portions and a horizontal frame channel presenting inwardly extending side facing portions, said horizontal frame channel being rigidly connected to the upper ends of the vertical uprights, said inner telescoping frame including a pair of vertical door framing members connected at the upper ends thereof to a horizontal door

framing member, each of said vertical and horizontal door framing members presenting outturned side facing portions designed to telescope within the adjacent side facing portions of the outer frame, a base bracket positioned within each of said vertical door framing members and secured to the adjacent vertical upright of the outer frame, an elevating bracket positioned within each of said vertical door framing members and fixedly secured thereto, an elevating stud supported by each of said base brackets and having threaded engagement with the adjacent elevating bracket, an opening in each of the uprights of said outer frame providing access for the manipulation of the adjacent elevating stud, a clamp plate positioned above each of said threaded studs and contained within each of said vertical door framing members, and a bolt extending through each of said vertical uprights and threaded to the adjacent clamp plate whereby the vertical door framing member may be rigidly clamped to the adjacent vertical upright.

3. A door frame assembly including in combination, an outer door frame and an inner door frame upon which the door is mounted vertically adjustable with respect to said outer door frame, said outer door frame having sturdy vertical uprights and a horizontal top frame member secured to the upper ends of said vertical uprights and together presenting inwardly extending side facing portions, said inner frame including a pair of vertical door framing members connected at the upper ends thereof by a horizontal door framing member and together presenting outturned side facing portions snugly telescoping into the adjacent side facing portions of the outer frame, means positioned between both pairs of adjacent vertical door framing members and uprights for forcibly raising and lowering said inner door frame with respect to said outer door frame, and means for rigidly securing the vertically adjustable inner door frame to the outer door frame.

4. A door frame assembly including in combination, an outer door frame presenting a pair of generally channel shaped vertical uprights connected at the upper ends thereof by a generally channel shaped horizontal member, an inner door frame on which the door is to be mounted presenting a pair of vertical members connected at the upper ends thereof to a horizontal member and designed to telescope into said outer door frame, and means positioned between each pair of adjacent vertical uprights and vertical members for vertically adjusting the position of said inner door frame with respect to said outer door frame, said means including paired bracket elements positioned between and secured respectively to said vertical uprights and vertical members, and manipulative elements providing an adjustable connection between adjacently spaced bracket elements.

5. A door frame assembly including in combination, an outer door frame presenting a pair of generally channel shaped vertical uprights connected at the upper ends thereof by a generally channel shaped horizontal member, an inner door frame on which the door is to be mounted presenting a pair of vertical members connected at the upper end thereof by a horizontal member and designed to telescope into said outer door frame, means positioned between each pair of adjacent vertical uprights and vertical members for vertically adjusting the position of said inner door frame with respect to said outer door frame, said means including paired bracket elements positioned between and secured respectively to adjacent vertical uprights and vertical members, manipulative elements providing an adjustable connection between adjacently spaced bracket elements, and an opening in each of said outer frame uprights providing access to the adjacent manipulative element.

6. A door frame assembly including in combination, an outer door frame presenting a pair of generally channel shaped vertical uprights connected at the upper ends thereof by a generally channel shaped horizontal member, an inner door frame on which the door is to be mounted presenting a pair of vertical members connected at the upper end thereof by a horizontal member and designed to telescope into said outer door frame, means positioned between each pair of adjacent vertical uprights and vertical members for vertically adjusting the position of said inner door frame with respect to said outer door frame, said means including paired bracket elements positioned between and secured respectively to adjacent vertical uprights and vertical members, manipulative elements providing an adjustable connection between adjacently spaced bracket elements, and means for fixing the adjusted position of said inner door frame with respect to the outer door frame.

7. A door frame assembly including in combination, an outer door frame and an inner door frame upon which the door is mounted telescoping within and vertically adjustable with respect to said outer door frame, said outer door frame presenting a pair of generally channel shaped vertical uprights whose upper ends are secured to a generally channel shaped horizontal frame member, said inner door frame including a pair of vertical frame members connected at the upper ends thereof by a horizontal frame member designed to telescope into the outer door frame, paired bracket elements positioned between and respectively secured in spaced relation to each vertical upright and the adjacent vertical member, and an elevating stud extending between each pair of adjacently spaced bracket elements and having a threaded connection with at least one of said bracket elements.

8. A door frame assembly including in combination, an outer door frame and an inner door frame upon which the door is mounted telescoping within and vertically adjustable with respect to said outer door frame, said outer door frame presenting a pair of generally channel shaped vertical uprights whose upper ends are secured to a generally channel shaped horizontal frame member, said inner door frame including a pair of vertical frame members connected at the upper ends thereof by a horizontal frame member designed to telescope into the outer door frame, paired bracket elements positioned between and respectively secured in spaced relation to each vertical upright and the adjacent vertical member, an elevating stud extending between each pair of adjacently spaced bracket elements and having a threaded connection with at least one of said bracket elements, and clamping means positioned between each vertical upright and the adjacent vertical member for rigidly fixing the adjusted position of the inner door frame with respect to the outer door frame.

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